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Grapevine

Hi there!

This week Simba's world is all about gorillas. The Grapevine team have been monkeying around all day telling gorilla jokes. This one had them going bananas. "What do you call a gorilla with a gun? Sir!" Have you got a better one? Please send it in. We love getting your pictures and poems, too! Remember there's a book token for anything we use.

Kim

Write to:
Kim
The Lion King
PO Box 1
Basingstoke, Hants RG24 7SL



Daniel Gerlach,
age 7



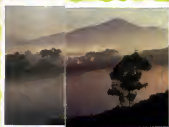
FISHY BUSINESS

At the animal Crime-Watch meeting in Alaska, authorities were left baffled by the sudden disappearance of hundreds of salmon from their rivers. The head reindeer thought they were out of their depth on this one, so they called in Chick Reporter who caught the culprit in no time. A grizzly bear had been catching his supper! "Grizzlies love to eat fish," Chick Reporter said. "They make their catch as the fish leap up rapids on their way to spawning grounds."



TALL ORDER

Did you know that giraffes only have seven bones in their necks? That's the same number as most other animal's. Including humans! Because they are so tall, giraffes have blood vessels with special valves in their neck. This means that when they lower their head to drink, the valves stop blood rushing to their brain which could cause them to faint.



MOUNTAIN MIST

Have you ever wondered why it is sometimes misty in the mornings, especially in valleys? It's because air is full of water called water vapour. When air is cool enough, the water vapour turns into tiny droplets of water. This is mist. In mountain areas mist often gathers in the valleys in the morning, because cold air flows downhill during the night, and settles there. During the day the sun warms the air and the mist turns back into vapour.



There are 13 lions pictured in this magazine. Can you spot them all?



Nasee Pryor, age 10



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BARK! REMEMBERS
The bearded stone

FREE IN PART 28

The last two stickers for
your Animal Greats album
- cuddly panda and
super-speedy cheetah!



Free
Book
An edition of the book
'Don King' is free to all
who order a copy of the book
from the publisher.

SIMBA'S WORLD

WITH THEIR HUGE DOMED HEADS, LONG HAIRY ARMS AND BROAD CHESTS, MALE GORILLAS LOOK TERRIFYINGLY FIERCE. IN FACT, THEY SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME PEACEFULLY EATING AND RESTING IN FAMILY GROUPS.

Gorillas

Gorillas are the heavyweight giants of the ape family. They stand as tall as a human adult but can weigh four or five times more. Their muscular arms are longer than their legs and their body is short and wide. Their nose is flat and broad, their ears are small and their eyebrow ridges jut out above their deep-set eyes. The top of the male's head has a high dome.

There are three types of gorilla in Africa. The western lowland is greyish brown and is the smallest of the three. It lives in rainforests in the western part of central Africa. The eastern lowland lives 1000km to the east. Its coat is black and it has a longer face.



ALL ON ALL FOURS
Gorillas spend more time on the ground than other apes. When they walk, their feet take most of their weight. They lean on their knuckles to turn round.

The mountain gorilla lives in the highlands of Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire. Its coat is also black but it has longer hair on its arms and legs which helps keep it warm in the mountainous forests where it lives.

SILVERBACKS

When the males reach about 10 years old they develop a saddle-shaped band of silvery hairs on their back. Several females and their young live under the protection of one silverback. When the young males are fully grown, they usually leave and try to set up their own group.

FACT FILE

GORILLA

Gorilla gorilla

SIZE: Males grow to 1.8m, females 1.5m.

RANGE: Mountain gorillas live in forests in the mountains of E Zaire, W Rwanda and SW Uganda. Eastern lowland gorillas live in E Zaire, western lowland gorillas are found in west Africa.

DIET: All three eat the bark, shoots, leaves and stems of plants. Western lowland gorillas also eat insects and other small animals.

YOUNG: One young every 3-4 years.

LIFESPAN: Up to 35 years.

A VEGETARIAN'S DAY
Because they have to eat huge amounts of greenstuff to get the nourishment they need to survive, gorillas don't waste time traveling long distances. Instead they feed together in one place, spend the night there and then move on, covering about 1-2km each day. They feed in the early morning and late afternoon and rest and groom each other in the middle of the day.

THE INSIDE STORY

Have you ever seen a dog or a cat eating grass? Well, experts now think that our pets seem to know that grass can do them good. It contains folic acid which helps them to stay healthy. Mountain gorillas, too, help themselves to food supplements. In the Virunga mountains they keep out chunks of volcanic soil which is rich in health-giving minerals such as calcium and potassium.

TASTY GREENS

Gorillas chop the stems, leaves, shoots and fruits of over 100 different kinds of plants.



PHOTOGRAPH BY





SIMBA SAYS

Just before it gets dark, gorillas make themselves sleeping platforms by pulling down branches and leaves. Senior males usually make theirs on the ground but the females and juniors often sleep in trees. Lucky youngsters! They're allowed to share their mother's nest until they're about three years old.

KEEPING THE PEACE

Many people used to think of gorillas as being fierce and vicious. But once scientists started to study them closely, they realized that they usually live peacefully together in small family groups. The silverback males only become aggressive when they are protecting their group or trying to win themselves females.

Groups often live close to each other, keeping in touch by a series of hooting calls and drumming noises which the gorillas make by slapping the ground with the palms of their hands. Silverbacks keep the younger males in their group under control by aggressive gestures such as yawning and staring. Normally, gorillas avoid looking each other straight in the eye.



Photo © David M. Shaw, London



PLAYTIME

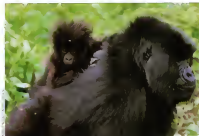
These young mountain gorillas are having a rough and tumble game during the family's madley rest period.

▼ CLOSE TO MUM

A young gorilla spends the first three years of its life with its mother. She feeds it with her milk until it is two and a half years old.

SLOW START

Baby gorillas have pinkish grey skin when they are born. They spend the first few weeks clinging to their mother's fur. They can't sit up on their own until they are about 3-4 months old. They begin to take their first upright steps at about eight months. They try their first solid food at 4-5 months, but it takes them many more months before they know which plants are good to eat and which to avoid.



◀ TAKEN DISPLAY

When a silverback needs to see off an intruder he stands upright and tears up plants while screaming or hooting. Sometimes he drums on his breast, making a 'pok-pok' sound with his cupped hands. Then he might drop to the ground and make a galloping charge.

▼ GETTING A GRIP

This newborn baby clings tightly to its mother's fur. If a baby isn't strong enough to grip at first the mother supports it with one hand.



WOW!

While gorillas, weighing 200kg or more, are roaming the forest floor in search of juicy plants, high above in the topmost branches dwarf leechbats are hunting for insects. Although they are primates too, they weigh just 100g. That makes the gorilla 2000 times heavier than their toothpick relatives.

HAKUNA MATATA

NO WORRIES!

The plain was split by an almost endless, snaking column of wildebeest as they travelled to find fresh grazing. The galloping hooves of the big, heavy-horned

beasts sounded like rolling thunder.

There was much snorting and bellowing, too. The long journey would claim victims from the weak and old and there would be rich pickings for hungry predators.

For Simba, the sound of the advancing herd brought back painful memories.

"That's no storm, but we'll be

overrun if we hang around here!" cried Timon, anxiously.

"Wildebeest!" snorted the mud-caked Pumbaa. "There's no stopping them once they've got going!"

"Hurry! We'll cross the river ahead of them, and race to that rocky rise,"

said Timon, pointing into the distance.

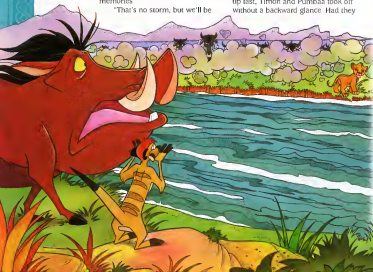
The meerkat leapt on to the warthog's back. Then Pumbaa rushed to the river.

"Hang on to my tail, Simba," he called. "If we don't swim for it, we'll be sunk!"

Thinking their newfound lion cub friend was following

up fast, Timon and Pumbaa took off without a backward glance. Had they

Staying alive Part 2



looked, they would have seen that Simba was frozen with fear. It was not until the warthog and meerkat reached the far bank that they realized, to their horror, that the little lion had been left behind.

A cloud of billowing dust marked the wildebeest herd's rapid advance. Soon the teeming mass would reach the river - and Simba stood right in their path.

"What's got into that crazy cub?" shrieked Timon.

"Is he daydreaming or what?" replied the worried warthog.

In fact, Simba was mesmerized by the sight of so many animals thundering towards him.

"Simba! S-I-M-B-A!" hollered Pumbaa and Timon, with little effect.

This time, the hippos in the river joined in the chorus, their huge heads peering above the water.

"Simba! Little lion! Run! Run!" they all cried.

The leading wildebeest were almost upon him when Simba suddenly awoke from his trance. The cub made a wild dash for the river bank and then stopped. The water was running swiftly, too fast for him to be able to swim across on his own. He looked about for the helpful hippo stepping stones but the bulky hippos had moved off downriver.

Simba turned and started to race along the bank towards a dead tree. He bounded up the trunk, then pulled himself on to one of the lower branches that overhung the fast-flowing water.

"Phew! He made it!" gasped Pumbaa on the far bank.

"No thanks to you, bacon-brain!" came Timon's reply. "You were meant to have him in tow, remember?"



By now, the hippos had reached a sandbar in mid-river and from there they too watched the lion cub. The first wave of wildebeest swept down to the river and began to cross. Terrified, Simba was trapped above their buffeting bodies. Many brushed against the weak tree, causing its branches and Simba to shudder violently.

Crack! The sound startled him. Next second, Simba felt the branch give way beneath him. Rotten through, it crashed into the river taking the lion cub with it. Water and wildebeest engulfed him. Simba struggled to reach the surface. One snatched breath and he was pushed under again.

"Great barking buffalo! I've got to save Simba!" yelled Pumbaa.

"The water's blocked by wildebeest! You'll never reach him!" cried Timon.

Even as the meerkat spoke, there was a mighty splash and a hippo launched himself into the river.

"Just keep hoping that bulky brute is about to be a hero!" added Timon.

There was nothing else to do. Many wildebeest were already emerging on the far bank to block Pumbaa's return to the water.

Despite his bulk, the hippo swam amazingly swiftly. He had no trouble shoving his way through the thrashing wildebeest.

Simba clung desperately to life with the last ounce of air in his straining lungs. Barely conscious, he was suddenly aware of a powerful underwater force lifting him upwards. Bursting to the surface, the lion cub gasped for air and realized he was riding on the hippo's back.

"Watch those claws, kury-cat!" grinned his huge helper. "I'll

carry you to the sandbar until things quieten down!"

The other hippos greeted them with a bellow of approval.

"You s... saved my life," said Simba, dropping weakly off the smiling hippo. "Why?"

"I'd hate for a playmate to end up in, er, deep water," replied the hippo. "Oh, and don't blame the wildebeest. They mean no harm."

"How can you be so sure?" asked a doubtful Simba.

"When they take to the hoof, they just want to get somewhere else in a hurry," explained the hippo. "They're only doing what comes naturally."

Simba paused. "I hadn't thought about it like that," he said. He turned to look for his friends and saw them watching from the far bank of the river.

"I've been saved!" he cried.



The warthog and meerkat already knew. They had watched the rescue with an overwhelming relief.

Puffing hard, Pumbaa trotted along the bank until he was opposite the sandbar.

"From now on, Simba," he began, "we're sticking to you like..."

"Mud?" suggested Simba.

"Don't mind if I do!" laughed the warthog. "Just lead me to it!"

"Be serious, you guys," snapped Timon, jumping down. "We're talking about a near-miss catastrophe here! We certainly owe your heavyweight pal, Simba!"

"Any time," said the hippo. "Just don't let that little lion make a habit of playing chicken with those wildebeest! It's not healthy!"

Simba did not answer. He had spotted another drama unfolding. By the river's edge, a young wildebeest

had lost his footing and tumbled down a crumbling ridge. Dazed, the calf hit the water and, next moment, was being swept away.

NEXT WEEK: TO THE RESCUE



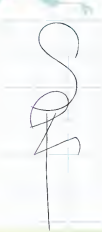
Get Drawing



Balancing flamingo



Start with a smooth, curving S shape for the head and neck, then add an oval for the body. Draw a straight line for one leg. For the other, draw a V shape with a little hook at the end for the foot.



Get Making



Now draw the head inside the top part of the S shape adding a big banana-shaped beak. Then carefully draw the long, slender neck (getting wider where it joins the body.) Pop in the little line that joins the neck to the back. Then draw the legs and feet.



Add the eye and an upside-down Y shape to the beak. Finally, draw in all the feathers on the wing and add the little wrinkles to the toes. Rub out any lines that you don't want.



ZAZU'S

MAKE & DO

Formicarium

An ant house is called a formicarium. Build one, study its inhabitants and find out just how organized, strong and hard-working ants are.



Collecting ants

Once your ant house is ready, take a trowel, a large jar with a sieve top and a sheet of newspaper, and go in search of an ants' nest. Scoop up some soil and workers with the trowel, put them on the paper, tip them into the jar, jar and sieve on the lid. Try to find the queen (she's the biggest, thickest one) and collect some eggs, larvae and pupae too. When you have enough, tip them into their new home, put on the lid - making sure it fits properly - and lay a dark cover on top.

YOU WILL NEED

clear plastic (such as Perspex) at least 5mm thick
modelling clay
large cereal packet
sticky tape
plaster of Paris
metal nail file
beads, straws
string
empty margarine tub
sawcer



1 You need a rectangular piece of clear plastic slightly smaller than the side of your cereal packet. It should be at least 5mm thick. Place the rectangle on the side of the packet and draw round it.

2 Design your own layout or copy the one here. Place a short off-cut of wood as shown. Roll some sausage-shapes from Plasticine for the tunnels and some balls for the chambers, then squeeze them on to the plastic. Make sure at least one tunnel joins the wood.

3

Cut round the hole you marked out in step 1 and place the plastic layout inside the packet. Make sure there's an even gap right round the layout and that the plasticine chambers come below the top of the box. Stick tape on the corners of the packet to strengthen it.

HOW IT WORKS

Ant colony

Let your ants settle down for a few days then take a look. They should be busy organizing their nest. Can you spot the queen? She lays eggs and tells the workers what work needs doing. They attend her, dig, bring food, feed the larvae, take away old food and look after eggs and pupae. Ants help to keep down garden pests such as caterpillars. So when you've had a good look, put them back where you found them.

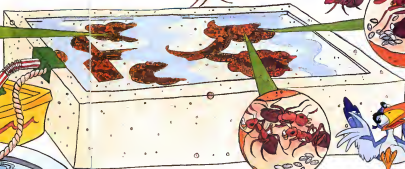


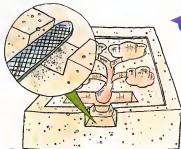
4

Mix up enough plaster of Paris to fill the cereal packet and pour it in. Leave overnight to set.

5

Next day, loosen the sides of the packet, turn over the whole lot and remove the packet. Carefully ease off the plastic cover without damaging the plaster, then pull out the wood and remaining Plasticine.





6 Use a nail file to make a channel through the plaster wall. It should be just wide and deep enough for a straw and piece of string to fit through.

7 Fit the straw and string into the channel and seal the gap round them with Plasticine. Make a hole in the lid of a margarine tub, fit the straw and seal with Plasticine as shown. Let the string dangle into a saucer.

8 Ants are omnivorous – which means they eat plants and animals. Some prefer seeds, others like honeydew milked from aphids, some have a taste for insects while others relish dead rodents! Try yours with sugar and fruit, especially apple. For the food in the tub and the ants will use the straw as a tunnel. Put water in the saucer and the string should soak it up, supplying ants at the other end with a drink.



Magnetic ant game

Make this scuttling game and play it with a friend. The idea is to shift all the eggs (grains of rice) to safety as quickly as you can by moving your ant with a magnet. It's a kind of racing track for ants!



1 Draw two ants on to card, paint them and cut them out. Glue a paperclip to the back of each ant.



2 Design your own nest with as many tunnels and chambers as you like. Glue matchsticks along the edge of the route to keep your ants on course.

3 Use grains of rice for the eggs and a magnet to move the ants.



RAIN

RAIN SEEMS LIKE A NUISANCE SOMETIMES; IT'S WET AND COLD AND TURNS THE GROUND INTO A MUD-BATH. BUT ALL LIVING THINGS NEED WATER AND LAND-RUBBERS GET THEIR SHARE WHEN IT RAINS.

▼ FLOOD ALERT
This small lagoon is being flooded by streams carrying rainwater.





"The driest place in the world is on the coast of Chile in South America. It gets less than 0.1 millimetres of rain a year."

"The world's wettest place is Mawsynram, in India. Every year it has 11,873 millimetres of rain."



It is always raining somewhere in the world. Rain is just part of a great cycle which speeds water to different parts of the planet and allows it to be used time and time again.

The water that falls may be used by plants or drunk by thirsty animals. It may freeze for a while or flow down sloping ground into lakes and seas.

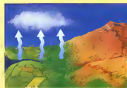
Wherever it goes, it will one day evaporate again – it is warmed by heat from the sun until it turns into water vapour. This gas will rise into the air, cool and form clouds. And when it's up there, it's got to come down again, as rain.



A WATER FOR LIFE
Rainforests have perfect conditions in which to grow: lots of light and warmth, and lashings of rain every day.

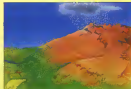


1. Water evaporates from rivers, seas, plants and soil. It turns into a gas: invisible water vapour. This mixes with the gases in the air.



2. As the warm, moist air rises, it cools and the water vapour becomes a liquid again. It forms tiny floating droplets which together make a cloud.

ALL THE COLOURS
When sunlight passes through water droplets in the air, it splits into its seven main colours. A rainbow is born.



3. The cloud rises higher into colder air. More water droplets join together. When they are too heavy to stay floating in the air, they fall as rain.

Painted storks breed in Bharatpur National Park during the monsoon season. About 2000 families crowd into an area covering only 2.5 sq km.



MONSOONS

As India's dry season reaches its height, the soil cracks and shrivels under the burning sun, plants wilt in the dry air, and thirsty animals cluster round shrinking lakes. They are waiting for the monsoon rains.

Then in May, at the tip of southern India, grey clouds darken the sky. The wind and clouds bring storms, torrential downpours and, sometimes, floods. The winds blow the clouds northwards, and by September they reach the Himalayas.

LOW-DOWN CLOUD
This low-lying monsoon cloud is carrying rain to cool the air and water the soil.



A DOWN IT COMES
Monsoon winds bring some of the heaviest rain to be seen anywhere on Earth.

Suddenly, the land springs back to life. Leafless trees turn green again and the grass starts growing. Grazing animals spread out across the plains. The birds start nesting, ready to feed their chicks on the newly grown food supplies.

The weather changes are due to monsoon winds. For six months they blow towards the south-west, bringing cool, dry weather. Then they blow to the north-east, bringing rain. If the rains fail, there are terrible droughts, and plants and animals may die. Other places with monsoons include South-East Asia, and parts of China, Africa and Australia.



COOL, DRY SEASON
In winter, cold air from central Asia chills the land. Cold, dry winds blow towards the south-west.



HOT AND WET SEASON
In spring, the land begins to heat up. Eventually, the warm air over the land rises and sucks in the wet sea air, bringing rain. The wet season has arrived.



When water is scarce, a thirsty lion can get a drink by licking the raindrops from another lion's fur.



PUZZLES

BUG WORLD

Hidden in the grasses and leaves of the forest are millions of bugs, bees, butterflies and beetles. They try to keep out of sight - you never know when chief bug hunter, Tigger, might fancy a snack!



HIDDEN CHRYSALIS

Before a caterpillar changes into a butterfly it turns into a chrysalis. Caterpillars try to find a secret place to turn into a chrysalis - how many can you spot in this picture?

HOW LONG?

If it takes one chrysalis a month to turn into a butterfly, how long will it take three chrysalises?



WHICH ONE NEXT?

Can you work out which bug should replace the question mark in the line of bugs?

BUG TRAILS

Which ant's trail leads back to the hole in the anthill?



MORE PUZZLES

SYMMETRICAL SERIES

Most bugs and butterflies are symmetrical. This means that both halves have exactly the same pattern and colouring on them. Are all the butterflies on this page symmetrical? Check and find out.

BUG BADGES

Can you match the bugs on the left side of the page with the patterns on the right?



1



2



3



4



5



6

HONEYCOMB PUZZLE

Can you fill in this honeycomb. Use the clues to fill in the spaces round each number.



- Chinese food like pasta.
- Describes the first child.
- There are four in a year.
- Another word for no-one.
- An animal like a horse.
- The colour of butter.
- You can make oil from these.
- Something that only you know.
- Describes a volcano exploding.
- Part of a flower which is covered with pollen.

JOIN THE BUGS

Can you draw a line which joins up all these bugs to make three triangles. You cannot take the pencil off the paper once you have started!



RAFIKI REMEMBERS

THE BEARDED STONE

"TRY NOT TO LOSE YOUR TEMPER, LION CLUB. IT CAN LEAD YOU INTO ALL SORTS OF TROUBLE."



One day, Anansi was out walking when he came across a very strange stone.

He had never seen anything like it before – for on one side of the stone there flowed a long, white beard!

"I've heard about this stone,"

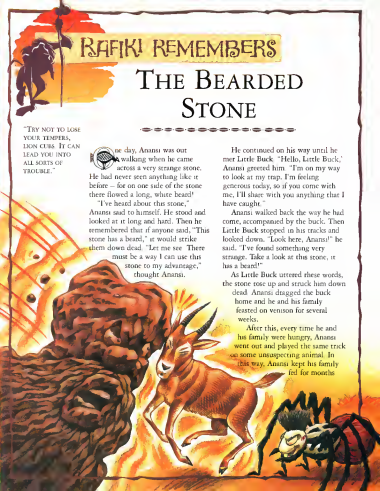
Anansi said to himself. He stood and looked at it long and hard. Then he remembered that if anyone said, "This stone has a beard," it would strike them down dead. "Let me see. There must be a way I can use this stone to my advantage," thought Anansi.

He continued on his way until he met Little Buck. "Hello, Little Buck," Anansi greeted him. "I'm on my way to look at my trap. I'm feeling generous today, so if you come with me, I'll share with you anything that I have caught."

Anansi walked back the way he had come, accompanied by the buck. Then Little Buck stopped in his tracks and looked down. "Look here, Anansi!" he said. "I've found something very strange. Take a look at this stone, it has a beard!"

As Little Buck uttered these words, the stone rose up and struck him down dead. Anansi dragged the buck home and he and his family feasted on venison for several weeks.

After this, every time he and his family were hungry, Anansi went out and played the same trick on some unsuspecting animal. In this way, Anansi kept his family fed for months.



One day, he decided to try and trick Rabbit. He went to visit him at home. While they were chatting, Anansi said, "I have to go and look at my trap. Why don't you come with me?"

The two of them set off, but when they reached the stone, Rabbit didn't say anything. Anansi was puzzled. "Don't you see that strange stone, Rabbit?" he asked.

"Where?" replied Rabbit. "There! It has something on it — can't you see?"

Rabbit shook his head.

"Oh, come on! That stone has something your grandfather has."

"What does my grandfather have?" asked Rabbit, slyly. They continued in this way until Anansi, exasperated, said, "Just say it. Just say that this stone has a ... then say the name of the thing."

Rabbit repeated what Anansi had said exactly. The spider went mad.

"No! No!" he yelled. "Say it! Say, 'this stone has a beard!'" No sooner had Anansi said the words than the stone struck him down dead.

Rabbit chuckled to himself. "Anansi was a cunning creature, but he met his match. I made him lose his temper and that was his undoing. He tried to make a meal out of me, but now I've made a meal out of him!"



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PUZZLEMAN

PIG WORLD

Which one went? It is the best bug. **Hidden chrysothrips**, there are 10 hidden in the picture. **How long?** It would not take only a month for the chrysothrips to turn into butterfly.
Bug traffic - only 2 goes to the south.
Bug bridges - AB, BE, CE, DE, EF, G, H, I, J.
Symmetrical - series A, B, C, D, E, F, G are symmetrical.
Flowerpots - puzzle 2 inside 3 inside 4 series 5 outside 6 inside 7 yellow 8 olive, 9 series 10 inside 11 series 12.

Join the bugs!

